

NEW BUDGET PLAN IS FORCED THROUGH

Convention Advances It to Third Reading, Defeating All Amendments.

DEMOCRATS AGAINST IT

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The executive budget plan reported from the Committee on Finance, of which Henry L. Stimson is chairman, was advanced to a third reading to-day without material amendment after the Constitutional Convention had devoted five of its sessions to a discussion of the project.

The Democrats suggested a number of material amendments and in some they were joined by at least a score of Republicans, but all of them were voted down decisively.

Republican delegates like Lemuel Ely Quigg, W. M. K. O'Connell and Democratic delegates, including John Gregory Saxo, did not think that the Constitution should compel the Governor to attend the sessions of either the Senate or Assembly and submit to a hearing, which they thought on occasion might not only prove undignified but insulting to the chief executive officer of the State.

But Mr. Stimson is not open to any amendments and the convention stood by him.

Mr. Stimson agreed with William N. Dyman of Brooklyn that an executive budget would tend to bring into the executive office stronger men and make men who occupy the office stronger and more self-reliant than is now possible.

Would Have to Toe Mark.

Mr. Stimson insisted that the fact that a Governor was to be open to questioning by the Legislature would tend to bring out responsible utterances from the executive and do away with any attempt of a Governor to advance himself in the minds of the people by means of the Legislature by extravagant statements on the stump.

Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith offered an amendment which would provide for the members of each house must vote for a bill appropriating money for State purposes when less than the whole of the appropriations made by the State are appropriated, except appropriations for the repair and maintenance of the canal or the locks and construction of State institutions.

Mr. Smith pointed out that the budget will not contain more than half of the appropriations made by the State and that the Stimson plan only gave the people half of the relief desired in order to enforce economy in State expenditures.

Mr. Stimson would not accept this amendment, but had an amendment adopted providing that when heads of departments make estimates of appropriations to meet the financial needs of such departments they shall include "a statement in detail of the money for which any general or special appropriation is desired at the ensuing session of the Legislature."

More Lustrous to a Gold Brick.

Mr. Stimson thought that this amendment would cure the defect pointed out by Mr. Smith, but the latter insisted that it merely added "a little lustrous and a little shine to the proposed gold brick."

"This amendment will not meet the situation," said Mr. Smith, "because most of these special appropriations do not emanate from the heads of State departments but from members of the Legislature and localities."

"To show my faith I am willing to compromise by providing that any special appropriation which the Governor will recommend along with his budget can be passed by the usual vote in the Legislature, except that special appropriations not suggested by the Governor must have a two-thirds vote in either house. This would prevent a legislator who has been turned down by the Governor from log rolling his appropriation through the Legislature by a party vote."

A Leroy Austin agreed with the purpose of Mr. Smith's amendment, but did not believe that a minority should be permitted to stop an appropriation where a majority desired to establish a new policy of government.

Senator Wagner offered an amendment that one-third of the members of either house should be permitted to bring the Governor before them for questioning, but this was defeated.

The Smith amendment was defeated by a vote of 49: 40, 49: 41, nearly a score of Republicans voting for it. The Democrats then abandoned any further effort to perfect their amendment and it was advanced to a third reading.

Suffrage Plan Favored.

Deputy Attorney-General Harold J. Eisman as chairman of the committee on future amendments, reported favorably an amendment desired by the woman suffragists governing the submission of their amendments to the voters at the November election.

It provides that "if at the general election held in 1915 a majority of the electors voting thereon shall approve and ratify the amendment to section 11 of Article II of the Constitution now in force, heretofore proposed by the Legislature, section 11 of this Constitution as amended shall be deemed thereby amended so as to embody therein the new matter contained in said proposed amendment so approved."

Chairman Hillman also reported favorably an amendment providing that hereafter a constitutional amendment shall not be considered adopted by the people unless "the number of votes cast and counted for or against the same shall equal at least two-thirds of the aggregate number of votes cast for members of Assembly at such election, or provided the majority vote in favor of such amendment shall equal at least one-half for members of the Assembly at such election."

NOT LENIENT TO MASHERS.

Magistrate Cobb Tells Why He Imposed Small Fine.

Magistrate Cobb, who was formerly Mayor Mitchell's law partner before he was appointed to the bench a short time ago, after hearing some comment on the 43 fine imposed on a "masher" who accosted Dr. Cecile Griel, a woman physician in Washington Square, told a Sun reporter yesterday that the small fine in that case had not to be taken as his estimate of the proper punishment of a "masher."

"There is no one more jealous of the rights of women to be protected from the offensive men on the streets and in the parks," Magistrate Cobb said. "There were, however, mitigating circumstances in the case of Cavallera who spoke Dr. Griel. In the first place she was out at an unusual hour—it was after midnight—but of course she had a right to be out. It was also shown, Judge Cobb said, that Cavallera was not unduly persistent and she was not certain that he had anything insulting to her. All those things connected with the fact that the man had no previous record caused me to be lenient with him."

The Magistrate made it quite clear, however, that another "masher" might not fare so well in his court.

NEW STATE REORGANIZATION PLAN IS REPORTED FAVORABLY

Tanner Amendment to Constitution Would Consolidate Boards and Departments and Provide for the Short Ballot.

ALBANY, Aug. 11.—The big fight in the Constitutional Convention will come next week over the Tanner plan reorganizing the State government by adopting the short ballot and giving the Governor power to appoint all heads of departments.

This plan was reported favorably to the convention to-night by Frederick C. Tanner, Republican State committee chairman and head of the convention committee on Governor and State officers. It provides only for the election of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General and Comptroller and the establishment of thirteen executive departments, the heads of which are to be appointed by the Governor.

The work now done by the 152 State departments and commissions is to be divided among these thirteen departments under laws to be passed by the Legislature next winter, and if the convention approves the Tanner plan it will go into operation on January 1, 1917, when the terms of the present elective State officials expire.

Term of Four Years.

Along with the Tanner plan has been reported favorably from the same committee a constitutional amendment increasing the term of the Governor from two to four years, and his salary from \$10,000 to \$20,000 to take effect on January 1 next as to salary, but the four year term of Governor will not apply except to the Governor elected in 1918, so that the Governor elected next year will have but a two year term.

The Tanner plan has the support of E. J. Tamm, and if it is adopted by the convention and the people it will be determining factor as to who will be the Republican candidate for Governor next year. Gov. Charles R. Whitman has already announced that he is a candidate for re-nomination.

If E. J. Tamm is not to be the Republican nominee for President next year, the "Federal crown" in the convention declares, Henry L. Stimson will be the next Republican nominee for Governor and Frederick C. Tanner the Republican nominee for United States Senator next year to succeed Senator O'Gorman. If Mr. Root is the candidate the "Federal crown" will get behind ex-Attorney-General Wickham for Governor.

Old Guard to Fight.

The Old Guard Republicans in the convention, who always have maintained the present State Republican organization independent of the Federal element, insist that the Tanner reorganization plan and beat the short ballot proposition.

"I will let Mr. Root have his executive budget," said one of them to-night, "but we will beat the plan to center in the Governor the vast patronage coming with a short ballot, which taken in connection with the Stimson budget scheme would really establish an elective monarchy in New York State."

W. W. State Engineer, the Secretary of State and State Treasurer as elective officers and we will aid Mr. Root and Mr. Tanner to consolidate State departments and reduce State expenditures, but we will do it by trucking away to the departments presided over by elective State officials many of the 152 State boards and commissions which are divided in the Tanner plan among the thirteen executive departments.

"We will then consolidate the remaining boards and commissions where possible and permit the Governor to appoint the heads of all departments doing work which can't be assigned to departments presided over by elective State officials. We will also beat the proposition to give the Governor a four year term. Few Governors are re-nominated or re-elected by the people, and the Constitution should not give a Governor a longer term than the people are willing to give."

P. W. Cullinan, one of the leading Republican delegates from northern New York, announced that he will support the plan of the seventeen members of the committee had voted to report the Tanner plan favorably seven or eight members of the committee are expected to file minority reports opposing it.

The proposed Article Five of the Constitution follows:

Section 1. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 2. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 3. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 4. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 5. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 6. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 7. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 8. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 9. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 10. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 11. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 12. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 13. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 14. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 15. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 16. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 17. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 18. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 19. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

Section 20. There shall be a department of education which shall be administered by the corporation known as the University of the State of New York. The chief administrative officer of the department shall be appointed by the regent of the university.

WANTS ALLIES GLAD LIKE KNIGHTS OF OLD

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle Believes Coats of Mail Would Save Lives.

STEEL HELMETS REVIVED

Special Correspondence to THE SUN. LONDON, July 30.—The use of armor, or more of the sixteenth century, if necessary, to withstand the fire of twentieth century machine guns is advocated by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, the novelist, in a letter to THE SUN, Sir Doyle's letter is a campaign for the revival of armor to meet the exigencies of modern warfare twenty-five years ago. He believes that demonstrations in the present war fully vindicate the position he has taken through these years.

The London Times has been conducting a symposium recently, in which various opinions have been expressed regarding the utility of reviving the wearing of armor at the present time. Several authorities believe that coats of mail, or armor, would be of great use in the present war. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, writing to THE SUN, urges that through the adoption of armor, which is made of steel plates, machine fire and shrapnel should be reduced. He says:

"Such actions as that of May 9, 1915, when several British troops had their numbers in endeavoring to rush over the 800 yards which separated us from the German trenches, must make it clear that it is absolutely impossible for the men to pass over a trench which is swept by machine guns. Therefore you must either forever abandon such attacks or you must find artificial protection for the men."

"It has always seemed to me extraordinary that the innumerable cases where a bullet, a cigarette case, a watch chain, a pocket knife, or a man's life have not set us scheming so as to do systematically what has so often been the result of a happy chance."

"A man faces a hostile rifle fire only points presented which are certainly vital. The former would be protected by such armor as the French have now evolved. The second should be covered by a curved plate of highly tempered steel which need not be more than a foot across. With this simple and light equipment the two centres of life are safe."

"The remaining dangers to life are the danger of a bullet striking the head, which is not common from a rifle bullet and cannot be guarded against without complete armor. The latter is no longer a certain death wound, thanks to the advances of surgery, but a third curve of steel plate armor, which is not more than a foot across, will protect the ribs to the crest of the hip bones would afford protection."

"Giant's Helmets."

Major-General Desmond O'Callaghan writes to THE SUN that in the armor of London are massive wrought iron helmets of the sixteenth century, which were formerly worn by soldiers to protect their heads when pushing sap rollers before them in the trenches. The armor was made of a heavy cylinder made of wattle and filled with earth, which shielded the men digging a trench. The helmets weighed twenty-five or thirty pounds, and were very uncomfortable to wear. Charles Proulx, curator of the Tower armor, says there are two reasons for the invention of defensive armor after the invention of gunpowder was first body armor of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries became insupportable because it retained the impact of the bullet. Secondly, the armor became decadent. The earlier craftsmen had studied in carefully the tenets of the artist and the proper use of the armor. The later manufacturers produced armor which was too heavy and often of indifferently made.

Mr. Proulx continues: "It has been stated that it was the weight of armor, due to its being proof against firearms, which led to its disuse, and that the actual weight of the twentieth century soldier is much the same as that borne by his forefathers of the sixteenth century."

"The latest specimens of defensive armor in the Tower are a 'saber' helmet similar to those used by the French in the siege of Rome in 1848, and a shield used at the present day by the Liverpool police."

HUSBAND AGED 17 IN COURT.

One Charge Against Him is Deserting Wife and Child.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 11.—Attired in knickerbockers Russell Hollenback, 17, of 661 Orange street, Newark, was arraigned before Police Judge Edward W. Woodman to-day for stealing a bicycle and for deserting his wife and child. The county probation officer for deserting his wife and daughter.

The youthful appearance of the lad caused many to doubt his family troubles, but he explained that when 16 he married Mary Owen of Newark and that she had, following a quarrel. She left his home, he said, and failed to invite him to the christening of their daughter, so he could not give the infant a name.

Hollenback was held in \$200 bail on the larceny charge and was taken to the probationer's office.

THE EASY WAY SOMETIMES—in a real estate deal—you find complications on every side. It is our business to help you with such problems. In fact, to us, they may not be problems at all. Past experience may have solved them already.

We shall be glad to have you consult us in regard to your real estate troubles.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . . \$ 5,000,000 Surplus (Retained) 11,000,000 175 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Broadway, N. Y.

NEVER A LEGAL WIFE, SAYS GIULIA WERNER

Morosini Heiress Attacks Validity of Ex-Policeman's Reno Divorce.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner's defence to the suit of her husband, Arthur M. Werner, ex-policeman, who compelled her to keep an agreement to pay him \$10,000 a year for life, was outlined in the Supreme Court yesterday when Mrs. Werner filed an application to take the testimony of a number of witnesses in Nevada.

Mrs. Werner contends that she was never the legal wife of Werner because his Nevada divorce from his first wife, Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, is invalid. She alleges that the divorce was not only collusive but insists that the Nevada court never got jurisdiction over the parties because neither had been a resident of the State for the required time.

Among the witnesses Mrs. Werner wants questioned to prove her contention are the owner and several clerks of the Riverside Hotel, Reno, who she says will testify that on September 18, 1910, Werner arrived there and registered under the name of Arthur King and was accompanied by an attorney, S. H. Cohen, who registered as S. H. Content. They remained until September 20 and on September 22 Werner returned and remained until September 29. Mrs. Werner says that Mrs. Alice Redding Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

Mrs. Giulia Morosini Werner says the divorce suit was filed on September 21, 1910, and a decree granted nine days later. She expects to prove by William H. Schmitzler, a Reno lawyer, who was attorney for Mrs. Alice Redding Werner, that he advised his client that one of the parties to the suit must be a resident of the State for a year.

Frank P. Langan, the Judge who granted the decree, will testify he would not have signed it had he known neither party was born in Nevada.

Werner arrived at the same hotel on September 21, accompanied by her sister and registered as Mrs. George Raymond of Chicago. They were at the hotel for nine days, until September 30.

TRIAL OF M'DONALD, RILEY'S AGENT, TO-DAY

Osborne May Try to Bring In Evidence Concerning Sing Sing Plot.

OSBORNE, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Patrick J. McDonald, confidential agent of Superintendent of Prisons Riley, will be tried to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock before Police Justice Valentine on a charge of assault preferred by Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing prison. The charge is the result of an encounter between the two men on July 30 when McDonald obtained possession of some of the prison papers. Mr. Osborne says his chest was bruised and his shirt received a laceration of the button at McDonald's hands.

Since then stories of plots devised by "the prison ring" to rid Sing Sing of Mr. Osborne have been told, and it is possible that the hearing to-day may be made use of to bring evidence along this line before a court. Neither Mr. Osborne nor his lawyer, Joseph A. Greene, would say to-day whether they will try to prove the existence of any of these plots, but Benjamin Fagan, attorney for McDonald, said that he "prepared to meet every material issue."

He would not say specifically that he is prepared to refute the allegations of a plot, but said he regarded such statements as equivalent to drawing a red herring across a trail; to divert attention.

Both sides have many witnesses under subpoena, and if the evidence is not evidence an interesting session is expected. Mr. Fagan said that if the case is not finished during the afternoon he will ask for a night session, as he wants "to finish it in a day."

Elias Church, who on September 1 will succeed Charles H. Johnson as deputy warden, arrived at the prison to-day to learn that on the day he takes office he will have to supervise five executions. Mr. Johnson has agreed to stay over a day to help Church with this disagreeable duty.

MINE IS FOUND IN THE SOUND.

In a Boat Searchers Searched—Find a Keg One Held Back.

It was a disappointed expeditionary force that returned to Port Totten yesterday after rowing several miles in the hot sun in answer to a hurry call from an unknown tipster who reported to the fort that a suspicious looking object said to resemble a floating mine was at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.

A squad in charge of a Sergeant started off to solve the mystery. The object was found in a suspicious looking place at large in the Sound.